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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/587,204	06/05/2000	Pradeep Bahl	MS147672.1	8324

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EXAMINER	
BOUTAH, ALINA A	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2143	5

DATE MAILED: 05/29/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/587,204	BAHL ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Alina N Boutah	2143	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *05 June 2000* .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-39* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-39* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *05 June 2000* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) *4* .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description: "timer 68" on page 11, line 8.

The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference sign(s) not mentioned in the description: 10e in figure 6, 322a, c, and d in figure 7b.

The drawings are objected to because reference 132 in figure 4d should be changed to 156.

A proposed drawing correction, corrected drawings, or amendment to the specification to add the reference sign(s) in the description, are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-6, 14-18, 22- 34, 37 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by USPN 6,412,025 issued to Cheston et al.

Regarding claim 1, Cheston et al. teach a system for automatic detection and configuration of network parameters, comprising:

a first computer system for communicating to a network (figure 1); and

at least a second computer system for providing network information (col. 4, lines 1-10);

wherein the first computer system queries the network and receives the network information from the at least a second computer system before a network identification has been established for the first computer system (figure 4; col. 3, line 62 – col. 4, line 29).

Regarding claim 2, Cheston et al. teach the system of claim 1 further comprising a storage for storing at least one configuration associated with a network interface, the first computer system configures the network interface based upon the network information received from the at least a second computer system (col. 6, lines 18-24).

Regarding claim 3, Cheston et al. teach the system of claim 2 wherein the first computer system configures the network interface by determining a network identification associated with the network information and matching the at least one configuration with the network identification (figure 4; col. 6, lines 38-52).

Regarding claim 4, Cheston et al. teach the system of claim 2 wherein the at least one configuration is determined from previous network configurations (figure 4; col. 6, lines 38-52).

Regarding claim 5, Cheston et al. teach the system of claim 2 wherein the at least one configuration is determined from previous static configurations (col. 2, lines 51-55).

Regarding claim 6, Cheston et al. teach the system of claim 2 wherein the at least one configuration is determined from previous dynamic configurations (Abstract; col. 2, line 51 – col. 3, line 7).

Regarding claim 14, although Cheston et al. do not explicitly teach the system of claim 1 wherein the first computer system interfaces to the network via at least one Network Interface Card (NIC), in order for a conventional computer system to communicate with other computers, it must inherently possess a network card.

Regarding claim 15, although Cheston et al. do not explicitly teach the system of claim 1 wherein the first computer system further comprises a timer for determining a time to receive the network information, in a conventional computer system, when a query is sent to a network, there exists a timer that specifies a period of time from when the query is sent until it is received. Therefore, this feature is inherent.

Regarding claim 16, although Cheston et al. do no explicitly teach the system of claim 1 wherein the at least a second computer system further comprises a timer for mitigating network traffic, there exists a timer in a conventional computer system that specifies the amount of time from the time a data is transmitted to the time a response is received. If the response is not received within the time period, the session will end in order to prevent the same packet from being sent indefinitely, thus mitigating network traffic.

Regarding claim 17, Cheston et al. teach a method for automatic detection and configuration of network parameters, comprising the steps of:

querying a network (figure 4);

receiving a response from the network (figure 4); and

configuring a network interface before a network identification has been established based upon the response from the network (Abstract).

Regarding claim 18, Cheston et al. teach the method of claim 17 further comprising the steps of: determining a network identification associated with the response (col. 2, line 51 – col. 3, line 7); and matching at least one configuration associated with the network identification (figures 5 and 6; col. 5, lines 20-33).

Regarding claim 22, although Cheston et al. do not explicitly teach the system of claim 17 wherein the first computer system further comprises a timer for determining a time to receive the network information, in a conventional computer system, when a query is sent to a network,

there exists a timer that specifies a period of time from when the query is sent until it is received. Therefore, this feature is inherent.

Regarding claim 23, although Cheston et al. do no explicitly teach the system of claim 17 further comprising the step of starting at least one delay timer in order to mitigate network traffic, there exists a timer in a conventional computer system that specifies the amount of time from the time a data is transmitted to the time a response is received. If the response is not received within the time period, the session will end in order to prevent the same packet from being sent indefinitely, thus mitigating network traffic.

Regarding claim 24, this is similar to claim 17 therefore the limitations are rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding claim 25, this is similar to claim 18 therefore the limitations are rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding claim 26, Cheston et al. teach a system for automatic detection and configuration of network parameters, comprising:

a first computer system having a network interface (figure 1);

a storage for storing at least one configuration associated with a network (col. 6, lines 18-24); and

at least a second computer system for providing network information (col. 4, lines 1-10); wherein the first computer system configures the network interface by determining a network identification associated with the network information received from the at least a second computer system and matching the at least one configuration with the network identification (figure 4; col. 3, line 62 – col. 4, line 29).

Regarding claim 27, although Cheston et al. do not explicitly teach the system of claim 26 further comprising a Multiple Internet Protocol Configuration (MIPC) service for matching the at least one configuration with the network identification, Cheston et al. teach a DHCP that performs the same function as that specified in the claimed limitation (col. 3, line 62 – col. 4, line 16).

Regarding claim 28, although Cheston et al. do not explicitly teach the system of claim 26 wherein the network interface is at least one Network Interface Card (NIC), in order for a conventional computer system to communicate with other computer systems, it must inherently possess a NIC.

Regarding claim 29, although Cheston et al. do not explicitly teach the system of claim 28 wherein the NIC is mapped to the at least one configuration by the MIPC service, Cheston et al. teach a DHCP that performs the same function as that specified in the claimed limitation (col. 3, line 62 – col. 4, line 16; col. 5, lines 20-33).

Regarding claim 30, although Cheston et al. do not explicitly teach the system of claim 29 wherein the NIC is mapped via a binary table, in a conventional DHCP table, when a computer starts up, it inherently mark the IP address in the table as being potentially valid for the computer. Therefore, this is similar to it being a binary table.

Regarding claim 31, Cheston et al. teach the system of claim 30 further comprising at least one configuration detector for providing an association between the NIC and the at least one configuration (col. 5, lines 20-33).

Regarding claim 32, Cheston et al. teach the system of claim 31 wherein a network operation is initiated by the configuration detector by registering the network operation with the MIPC service (col. 3, line 62 – col. 4, line 16; col. 5, lines 20-33).

Regarding claim 33, Cheston et al. teach the system of claim 26 wherein the at least one configuration further comprises at least an Internet Protocol (IP) address, a subnet mask, a gateway, a DHCP server, and a name server (Abstract; col. 2, line 51 to col. 3, line 17).

Regarding claim 34, Cheston et al. teach a system for automatic detection and configuration of network parameters, comprising:

a first computer system having a network interface (figure 1);

a storage for storing at least one configuration associated with a network (col. 6, lines 18-24); and

at least a second computer system for providing network information (col. 4, lines 1-10); wherein the first computer system queries the at least a second computer system via the network interface to receive the network information before a network identification has been established for the first computer system (figure 4; col. 3, line 62 – col. 4, line 29);

wherein the first computer system configures the network interface by determining a network identification associated with the network information and matching the at least one configuration with the network identification (figure 4; col. 3, line 62 – col. 4, line 29).

Regarding claim 37, Cheston et al. teach the system of claim 34 wherein a third computer system determines a network configuration via communications from at least one of the first computer system and the second computer system (figure 3).

Regarding claim 38, Cheston et al. teach the system of claim 34 wherein a router transmits network configuration information periodically (figures 1 and 3; col. 5, lines 9-43).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 7-11, 35, 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cheston et al. in view of USPN 5,999,530 issued to LeMaire et al.

Regarding claim 7, Cheston et al. teach a computer system sending a query to a network (figure 4), but fail to teach the query being a multicast. LeMaire et al. teach sending a multicast query into a LAN (Abstract). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to query the network by sending a multicast message because multicast transmits messages to a selected group of recipients, therefore allowing only those that the message is intended to receive the message (col. 1, lines 19-22), thus enabling the system to be configured using the information received from the selected computers from the network.

Regarding claim 8, Cheston et al. fail to teach the system of claim 7 wherein the multicast is addressed to a multicast Internet protocol (IP) address. LeMaire et al. teach the multicast being addressed to a multicast Internet protocol address (col. 4, line 43 to col. 5, line 4). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to address a multicast to a multicast IP address so that multicast packets are only delivered to those IP addresses that they are intended, thus enabling the system to be configured using the information received from the selected computers from the network.

Regarding claim 9, Cheston et al. fail to teach the system of claim 8 wherein the source IP address is 0.0.0.0. LeMaire et al. teach IP address ranging from 0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255. Although LeMaire et al. do not explicitly teach that the source IP address has to be 0.0.0.0, it is well known in the art that this address is reserved for a default network. When a computer system has no associated address record, its address is obviously 0.0.0.0. At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to enable the

source IP address to be 0.0.0.0 to ensure that the second computer recognize the first computer as not already being configured.

Regarding claim 10, Cheston et al. fail to teach the system of claim 7 wherein the at least a second computer system responds to the multicast address via a Network Configuration Protocol (NCP) header. LeMaire et al. teach a response to the multicast address via a NCP header (figure 3; col. 4, lines 31-40). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to respond to a multicast address via a NCP header because the header specifies identity information, thus ensuring that the receiving computer will get requested information.

Regarding claim 11, Cheston et al. fail to teach the system of claim 10 wherein the NCP header further comprises a subnet address and subnet mask. Although LeMaire et al. do not explicitly teach the NCP header comprising a subnet address and a subnet mask, it is well known in the art that a subnet address and a subnet mask are a part of an IP address that share the first half of the address and has their own unique address. At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ a subnet and a subnet mast so that an IP address can be shared on a network.

Regarding claim 35, Cheston et al. teach a system sending a query to a network (figure 4), but fail to teach the query being a multicast. LeMaire et al. teach sending a multicast query into a LAN (Abstract). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to query the network by sending a multicast message because multicast transmits messages to a selected group of recipients, therefore allowing only those that the message is intended to receive the message (col. 1, lines 19-22), thus enabling the system to be configured using the information received from the selected systems from the network.

Regarding claim 39, Cheston et al. fail to teach the system of claim 34 wherein requests and responses are multicast over different addresses. LeMaire et al. teach requests and responses being multicasted over different addresses (col. 4, line 43 to col. 5, line 4). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to address a multicast over different addresses so that multicast packets are delivered to plurality of computers in a group, thus enabling the system to be configured using the information received from the selected systems from the network.

Claims 12, 13, 19-21 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cheston et al. in view of USPN 5,596,723 issued to Romohr.

Regarding claim 12, Chester et al. fail to teach the system of claim 1 wherein the query is an Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) broadcast. Romohr teaches the query being an Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) broadcast (col. 6, lines 4-37; col. 10, lines 34-45). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ an ARP broadcast because ARPs are used to find a node's address from its IP address and to assign

unique addresses to nodes without IP address (col. 17, lines 25-67), thus facilitating the computer system's configuration.

Regarding claim 13, Chester et al. fail to teach the system of claim 12 wherein the ARP broadcast is associated with a router defined in the at least one configuration. Romohr teach an ARP broadcast being associated with a server in the configuration (col. 18, lines 10-18). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to associate an ARP broadcast with a router because ARPs are used to find a node's address from its IP address and to assign unique addresses to nodes without IP address (col. 17, lines 25-67), thus facilitating the computer system's configuration.

Regarding claim 19, Cheston et al. faill to teach the method of claim 17 wherein the query is at least one of multicast and a broadcast. Romohr teaches a query being a broadcast (col. 6, lines 4-37). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to query the network by sending a broadcast message because broadcast transmits messages to group of recipients that are connected to the network, thus ensuring that the query will receive its response.

Regarding claim 20, Cheston fail to teach the method of claim 17 wherein the query is an Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) broadcast. Romohr teaches the query being an Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) broadcast (col. 6, lines 4-37; col. 10, lines 34-45). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ an

ARP broadcast because ARPs are used to find a node's address from its IP address and to assign unique addresses to nodes without IP address (col. 17, lines 25-67), thus facilitating the computer system's configuration.

Regarding claim 21, Cheston et al. fail to teach the method of claim 17 wherein the response is at least one of multicast and a broadcast. Romohr teaches a query being a broadcast (col. 6, lines 4-37). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to query the network by sending a broadcast message because broadcast transmits messages to group of recipients that are connected to the network, thus ensuring that the query will receive its response.

Regarding claim 36, Cheston fail to teach the system of claim 34 wherein the query is an Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) broadcast. Romohr teaches the query being an Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) broadcast (col. 6, lines 4-37; col. 10, lines 34-45). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ an ARP broadcast because ARPs are used to find a node's address from its IP address and to assign unique addresses to nodes without IP address (col. 17, lines 25-67), thus facilitating the computer system's configuration.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

1. USPN 5,852,721 issued to Dillon et al.

2. USPN 5,649,001 issued to Thomas et al.

3. USPN 5,923,663 issued to Bontemps et al.

4. USPN 6,263,387 issued to Chrabaszcz, Michael

5. "Microsoft Windows 2000 Server Resource Kit: Microsoft Internet Explorer 5 Resource Kit" by Microsoft Corporation. Published 1999. Printed from: <http://library.books24x7.com>

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alina N Boutah whose telephone number is (703) 305-5104. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:30 am-5:30 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A Wiley can be reached on (703) 308-5221. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 746-9112 for regular communications and (703) 305-3718 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

ANB

ANB
May 23, 2003

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